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## The Frening Star. Pages 11-14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1901-FOURTEEN PAGES.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS: re forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending November 16, 1901, the last connecting closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY direct, per s.s. Liguria, from New York, Mail must be directed "Per s.e. Liguria."

TUESDAY—(b) At 6:05 P.M. for IRELAND, per s.s. Oceanic, from New York, via Queenstown. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. Oceanic." (b) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Philadelphia, from New York, via Southampton. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BELGIUM direct, per s.s. Southwark, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Southwark."

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 9:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per s.s. La Savole, from New York, via Havre. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. La Savole."

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per

of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. La Savole."

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Lucania, from New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 9:15 P.M. for ITALY direct, per s.s. Hohenzollern, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Hohenzollern." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s.s. Amsterdam, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Amsterdam," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for SCOTLAND direct, per s.s. Ethiopia, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Ethiopia."

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per s.s. Jinance, from New York, via Colon. Mail for GUATEMALA must be directed "Per s.s. Finance." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for LEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS and BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUIANA, per s.s. Roraima, from New York. Mail for GRENADA and TRINIDAD must be directed "Per s.s. Roraima."

TUESDAY—(k) At 12:00 M. for JAMAICA, per TUESDAY—(k) At 12:00 M. for JAMAICA, per TUESDAY—(k) At 12:00 M. for JAMAICA, per

Roralma."

TUESDAY—(k) At 12:00 M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Farragut, from Boston. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, per s.s. Pretorla, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for INAGUA and HAITI, per s.s Mt. Vernon, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS, TABASCO and YUCATAN, per s.s. Yucatan, from New York. Mail for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per s.s. Yucatan." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for AR-GUAY, per s.s. Castillian Prince, from New York. WEDNESDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Schley, from Philadelphia. (c) At

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Schley, from Philadelphia. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for the PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO, CUBA, per s.s. Ydum, from New York.

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for NEWFOUND-LAND, per s.s. Corean, from Philadelphia. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BARBADOS and BRAZIL, per s.s. Capri, from New York. Mail for NORTHERN BRAZIL must be directed "Per s.s. Capri."

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per s.s. Caracas, from New York. Mail for SAVANILLA and CARTAGENA must be directed "Per s.s. Caracas." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTAGENA, per s.s. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAI-CA, SAVANILLA and CARTAGENA, per s.s. Alene, from New York. Mail for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Alene." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for HAITI and SANTA MARTA, per s.s. Alps, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD and CIUDAD ROLIVAR, per s.s. Maraval, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. City of Washington, from New York, via Tampleo. Mail must be directed "Por s.s. City of Washington," (c) At 11:05 P.M. s.s. City of Washington." (c) At 11:05 P.M. MATANZAS, CAIBARIEN, NUEVITAS. for MATANZAS, CAIBARIEN, NUEVITAS, GIBARA and BARACOA, per s.s. Curityba, from New York. (Ordinary mail only, which must be directed "Per s.s. Curityba.") (c) At 11:05 P.M. for TURKS ISLAND and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, per s.s. New York, from New York.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North
Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily,
except Sundays, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays only
at 11:30 A.M. (d) (h) for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston and via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 thence via steamer, cross P.M. (d)
P.M. (d)
CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla.,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30

M. (f) Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. Mails for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 P.M., the compacting closes for which being Mondays.

Then, after exacting a promise from the sheriff that he would not permit any of the officers outside to fire on them, they started for the open. As they left the started for the open. As they left the started for the open. connecting closes for which being Mondays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to New Orleans
and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00
P.M., the connecting closes for which being Tues-

days.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for \*CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAH and †PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here
daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 11, inclusive,
for dispatch per s.s. Hong Kong Maru. (o)

Mails for \*OHINA and JAPAN, via Tacoma,
close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 14,
inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Victoria. (e)

Mails for HAWAH, via San Francisco, close here
daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 18, inclusive,
for dispatch per s.s. Alameda. (o)

Mails for \*CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAH and †PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco close here
daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 18, inclusive,
for dispatch per s.s. China. (o)

Mails for TAHITI and MARQUESAS ISLANDS,
via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M.
up to November 24 inclusive, for dispatch per s.s.
Australia. (o)

Mails for \*CHINA and JAPAN, via Vancouver,
close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 26,
inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. TRANSPACIFIC MAILS Australia. (o)

Mails for \*CHINA and JAPAN, via Vancouver,
close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 26,
inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Empress of China,
Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agent at

Begistered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. (a)
Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe). NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, SAMOA and HAWAH, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to November 50, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Ventura. (a)

\*Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European steamers, 1PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (military mail), dispatched to San Francisco at all closes for that office, to connect with government transports, the sailings of which are irregular.

REGISTERED MAILS close at the MAIN OFFICE as follows: (b) At 1:00 P.M. same day; (c) at 8:00 P.M. same day; (d) at 5:00 A.M. same day; (d) at 1:00 P.M. previous Saturday; (k) at 8:00 P.M. previous day; (o) at 6:00 P.M. previous day.

10HN A. MERRITT, Postmaster.

DICKINSON WARNS BULGARIA. That Government Held Responsible

for Miss Stone's Safety. A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, yesterday, says: Information has been received here from Doubnitza that the band of brigands holding captive Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, called about a fortnight ago at the village of Smetchevo and subsequently proceeded to the monastery of Rilo, but the movements of the troops compelled the brigands to flee toward the frontier, where they are now in hiding.

recently been treating Miss Stone with more severity in order to exercise pressure and to compel a more ready acceptance of their conditions.

Consul General Dickinson is inflexible. He insists that the surrender of Miss Stone must precede or be simultaneous with the payment of the ransom. His attitude is justified by the known determination of some members of the band, particularly the captain, Yanne Sandansky, to kill Miss Stone and her companions as soon as the ransom is received, owing to the fact that the captives have now acquired information concerning the secret committees. Competent persons, however, express the opinion that the cupidity of the brigands will overcome their fear of revelations, and all such approve the declaration of Mr. Dickinson. Yesterday Mr. Dickinson made energetic representations to the Bulgarian government against the movements of the Bulgarian troops, reproaching the officials with the fact that, nothwithstanding their solemn promises to give him all assistance in their power, their action was embarrassing their power, their action was embarrassing the negotiations, retarding a settlement and placing in jeopardy the life of Miss Stone. He made a definite declaration that the Bulgarian government would be held responsible for the death of Miss Stone and of all the consequences of her death, should it be proved that the attitude of the Bulgarian government forced the heigands to

garian government forced the brigands to kill their captives. Installation and Entertainment.

Perseverance Lodge of Good Templars had a large attendance at its meeting Saturday evening and, after routine business, installed its officers, elected at the last meeting. S. W. Russell, deputy of the grand chief templar, officiated in the installation, assisted by Past Grand Templar A. H. Frear and Miss Susie Jost as in-stalling and deputy installing marshals, restalling and deputy installing marshals, respectively. In the good of the order program, arranged by Miss Gallaher, an address was given by Chief Templar R. A. Dinsmore of Minnehaha Lodge, a piano solo by Miss Susie Jost, recitations by Miss Jost and S. W. Russell, and conundrums were given by Mrs. Frear. During the social session which followed refreshments were served.

FORCE HIM TO GRANT IMMUNITY MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR MAKES FROM ARREST.

They Then Escape Through the Cordon of Police - Remarkable Case in Kansas.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., yesterday says: Sheriff Cook and Deputy Sheriff Williams of this county were captured by two escaped convicts from the Fort Leavenworth military prison this afternoon at Pauline, five miles south of Topeka, and held prisoners in the farmhouse of a man named Wooster for several hours. The convicts finally escaped between the lines of a police force sent from Topeka to reinforce the sheriff, and are now at large. Both were slightly wounded. Wooster was badly wounded by one of the convicts when he tried to fire on them. Mrs. Wooster and Sheriff Cook were held before the convicts as a shield by the prisoners in making their escape. A posse is in pursuit tonight.
At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon some farmer boys near Pauline learned that the con-victs were in the neighborhood. Hastily forming a posse, armed with target rifles. pistols and clubs, they gave chase. Neither of the convicts was armed, and they were unable to make a stand. Later Sheriff Cook and Deputy Williams arrived. Coming upon the convicts, both officers fired, wounding the men, but not disabling them.
The convicts then fled through a small opening in the timber, and ran into the house of Farmer Wooster. Sheriff Cook telephoned to Topeka for assistance, and then took up the chase. Thinking the convicts had run around the house, darted through the open door, intending to surprise them at the rear door, but, instead of this, the convicts had gone into the house and the officer almost fell into

Sheriff Cook was ordered to give up hi gun, which he did. Deputy Williams, by this time, had reached the house and entered without knowing what had happened inside, and he, too, was made captive by the convicts. In the meantime Chief Stahl of Topeka and eight officers were on their way. They

arrived at the Wooster house about an hour after the officers had been imprison-Chief Stahl immediately began negotiations with the convicts to give up their prisoners, and to surrender themselves, but the convicts only laughed Farmer Wooster then managed to get a gun and was about to make an attack on the convict when one of them laid him low with a blow from the butt of a re-volver, taken from one of their captives. The convicts broke Wooster's right hand and made an ugly gash in his head. One of the convicts told Sheriff Cool that he would be killed if he made the slightest move looking toward their cap ture. In the meantime the police officers had surrounded the building, but were and Williams would suffer

citement. She finally revived, and at clock the convicts placed the woman and Sheriff Cook in front of them as shields and made for the door.

house the frightened farmer, his wife and victs passed between a cordon of police who easily could have captured them, and started for the railroad track. The sheriff in turn had exacted a promise from the police that they would not molest the con-

After covering a considerable distance down the track the convicts suddenly dis-appeared through a hedge fence, bidding the officers a mock farewell. One of the police sergeants later said he could have easily touched the leading convict with his hand as he passed.

The convicts had secured a good start

before the officers had recovered from their surprise. Then some of the policemen wanted to pursue, but Sheriff Cook would not permit it, as he had promised the con victs immunity from arrest, Chief Stahl left some of his men on the

scene, and with the others started back to Topeka to take up the chase later on. From Topeka a posse was started out, and Chief Stahl expressed the opinion tonight that he would land the men before morn

The convicts are well armed, having taken all the guns from the farmhouse, including those of the sheriff and his deputy. They are both white, but their identity was not learned.

Sheriff Cook arrived from Pauline at 10 o'clock tonight. He was somewhat disfig-ured and his clothes were ragged, but he had lost none of his nerve by his usage at He said that when he and Deputy Willlams reached the scene in the afternoon farmer boy, a lad of eighteen, who had been chasing the convicts, was popping been chasing the convicts, was popping away at the men with a target rifle. Cook snapped his revolver five times, but only two cartridges exploded. One bullet struck the larger convict in the arm, while Will-iams caught the other with a bullet in the leg. Then a long chase ensued. Cook finally reached the Wooster farm

house, where the big convict met him at the door and commanded him to come in. "Come in here, or I'll kill you," he said. "Well," the sheriff related, "I went in." He continued: "The woman was screaming and Woos

ter was lying on a couch unconscious. His skull was cracked and his right hand was broken. The other convict crouched behind the door, his gun drawn upon me Having searched me, the big fellow asked if I was the sheriff. "'I am looking for the sheriff,' he said.
'I want to kill him.'

"Under the circumstances," said Sheriff Cook, "I told him that I was only a farmer. Then he told me that he would take me along as a shield from the men outside. Stahl and his men had arrived by that time, and the big man told me to call him into the house. into the house. He said he wanted more guns and another shield. But Stahl remained where he was.

"Finally I was commanded to take Mrs. Wooster's arm. The convicts got behind us, and in that order we marched to the field. Mrs. Wooster was half fainting. She field. Mrs. Wooster was half fainting. She tried to scream, but I put my hand over her mouth. They reached the hedge, the big man snapped his gun ineffectively at me and both made off in the darkness. Deputy Williams was not captured as at first reported. When he saw me taken he stood off from the house and the convicts did not molest him. The big man was about thirty years old and his pal about twenty-five. The smaller man left his shoes, which will give the bloodhounds the scent."

BISHOP AS MEDIATOR. Mgr. Sbaretti Credited With This Mis-

sion to Philippines. LONDON, November 11.-Referring to the departure of Mgr. Sbaretti from Havana and of Mgr. Chappelle from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at the Italian capital says the latter left without having completed his mission of settling the question of the menasteries in the Phillippines and that the Vatican having Philippines, and that the Vatican, having decided to continue the status quo, is send-ing the former ecclesiastic to the Philippines "to endeavor to arrange an agree-ment between the Filipinos and the Ameri-can government."

Election Riots in Spain.

A dispatch from Barcelona yesterday says: The municipal elections here today, were attended by bleed hed and excitement. Revolver shots were exchanged, and one person was killed and forty others were wounded.

The municipal elections throughout Spain have resulted in a large majority for the supporters of the government.

Disorder is expected in Bilbao.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE CONVICTS TAKE SHERIFF LODGE ON CURRENT TOPICS DISTRIBUTION OF COAL ORDERS TO PUSH THE WAR

SPEECH AT BANQUET.

the Monroe Doctrine Upheid. United States Senator Henry Cabot Ledge

made a speech at a dinner of the Middleclosest friend of President Roosevelt, he senator said, in part:

thought alike as to all great public questions, and alike they are representatives of the principles of the republican party and of the truest and best American ideals and

Senator Lodge made an argument for general reciprocity in commercial relations.
"To this subject," he said, "it is certain that anxious consideration will be given by President Roosevelt and by Congress at the ensuing session. Whether it will be deemed best to put this policy into execution by means of some general legislation equivalent to a reciprocal arrangement with all the nations of the earth, or by a series of separate treaties, it is as yet too

early to say."
'He said that he considered reciprocity with Cuba as first and most important for political as well as economical reasons. Then he discussed the reciprocity treaties now pending in the Senate, and concluded this part of his remarks by saying:

"Lastly, we come to the treaty with France, which is more important economically than all the other treaties put towhich is more important eco- public character." gether. I should like to see a treaty made with France. It is a country with which would fain strengthen our good rela-

He advocated legislation which would put the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other countries and the building of a navy. The senator continued:

"The whole country, I think, favors the have a treaty with England at the coming session which will remove, honorably for both nations, whatever obstacles now exist to the building of the canal. If such a treaty is submitted to us by the President there is no more pressing duty than its im-mediate ratification, to be followed at once by the passage of the canal bill.

"There is one other condition that is "There is one other condition that is sential to the commerce and industrial development of the United States, which in velopment of the United States, which in the commerce and industrial development of the United States, which in the commerce is the condition of the commerce could not be overcome of the commerce of the last five years has entered a new epoch, and that is the maintenance of peace. There is no nation in the world to which peace is so important as it is to the United States in order to secure ample scope for the great progress we are making We are in good relations now with all the world, and it will be, I am sure, the effort of President Roosevelt, as it was of President McKinley, to maintain these good re-

to assure peace we must protect ourselves and proposals are about being asked by adient that direction. Firmly but quietly the Monroe doctrine must be rigidly upheld. "Coal for steaming purposes is not kept The entrance of any great European power into the American hemisphere, either by the acquisition of territory or the estab-lishment of forts and naval stations, would

so anxious to maintain. navy so strong that no nation of the world would be tempted to attack us. Complete preparations is the surest protection against war, and war is what we wish to avoid, not only morally, but economically, in every honorable way.'

· CANNOT COMPETE WITH US.

German Steel and Iron Industries at a Disadvantage. The State Department has received from

Consul General Frank Mason at Berlin a long report upon the commerce and industries of Germany. Referring to the commanding position of the United States in Germany's foreign trade, Mr. Mason points out that this country, besides having the trade to Germany, has passed Russia and risen from fourth to third place among the nations importing from Germany.

Whose night service renders it important that their homes be near at hand."

Admiral Bradford recommend.

The two outside influences of momentous mportance to the present situation in Germany, says Mr. Mason, are the overshadcompetition of the United States and reichstag. The experiment of recent years, he states, has shown beyond all question that in iron and steel and a number of other leading industries Germany, even with her cheaper labor, cannot compete with the United States, Intelligent Ger-mans fully recognize, he says, that that fine composite product of American racial qualities, institutions and methods-the workingman who thinks-will, in combina-tion with our unequaled resources, turn the scale in favor of the United States." Mr. Mason says that every step in American progress and development is watched with the keenest eyes in Germany, and that "the report of the completion of the steel makers' syndicate fell like a pall upon Euro-pean industrials, and gave the Berlin bourse one of its blackest days in a gloomy

year.' The trade balance of the United States at the close of the last fiscal year, continues Mr. Mason, created a profound impression in Germany. The financial and daily press filled its columns with dissertations "the American danger," and European nations were urged to combine for mutual protection against this too powerful rival.
"Rarely, if ever, elsewhere," says the consul general, "has the new position of the United States among nations been more powerfully and vividly pictured than in a memorable essay by Baron von Walterhausen, published by the central bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties, in which it was shown that whereas because which it was shown that whereas hardly six years ago the Deutscher Bank took about one-fourth of a \$100,000,000 loan issued by the United States government, the American trade balance of the last three fiscal years, 1898, 1899 and 1900, had reached the amazing total of \$1,622,000,000 almost double the war indemnity paid by France to Germany—and had reversed the position of the Union and made it the creditor, instead of the debtor, of Europe." The memorial stated: "The United States will, with increasing growth of their economic power, gain in political might. Already they enlarge their army and navy. They will in the future acquire colonies, call the Pacific ocean their own, and realize their ideal of international arbitration by be-

ideal of international arbitration by becoming themselves the arbitrators."

The new German tariff, if enacted, says Mr. Mason, would not go into general effect until the beginning of 1904, because several of the commercial treaties between Germany and other nations will not expire until then. There is thus a period of over two years in which the new tariff can be discussed and new treaties under it negotwo years in which the new tariff can be discussed and new treaties under it negotiated with industrial nations. For the first time women are taking part in a German political campaign, and have studied out elaborately the influence which the new import duties would have on the economy of family life.

American Schooner Seised.

The Exchange Telegraph Company

London has received a dispatch from Lis-

bon announcing that a Portuguese gunboat has seized the American schooner Nettle and Lottle at Herta, Island of Fayal, the Azores, for clandestinely conveying twenty-six emigrants who were trying to avoid military service.

SHIPS.

Declares the Canal Must Be Built and | The Washington Navy Yard and New Naval Observatory-Wireless Telegraphy.

An illustration of the growth of the

American navy is presented in the state sex Club in Boston Saturday night. As the | ment in the annual report of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the equipment was considered to speak by authority. The | bureau of the navy, that he spent \$2,273,111 last fiscal year for 342,108 tons of coal, at a more vigorous campaign, with a view of "The great republic which President Mc. | an average cost of \$7.01 per ton, being Kinley loved and to which he gave his life nearly 95,713 tons more than were used still marches on, even as he would have it, during the preceding fiscal year. Ten years and we turn from the dead to the living. ago the coal consumption was 73,000 tons A deep gratitude is ours that his successor | pe rannum. The domestic coal costs \$6.20 was not only his associate, but his friend, per ton, and the foreign coal, of which and that the policies and purposes of there were used 105,066 tons, cost \$8.50 per President McKinley are the policies and ton. Admiral Bradford has scattered purposes of President Roosevelt. They American coal all over the world, wherever suitable storage could be found. He has

placed 12,000 tons at Yokohama and 5,000 tons at Pichilinque, Mexico, and he has sent large quantities to Guam and to the Philippines. He carried 9,000 tons by water from the Atlantic coast to Mare Island, California, where it came into competition with English Cardiff coal. It is recommended that two large steam 10,900-ton colliers be built to keep deposits supplied in time of peace, and to accompany the fleets in time of war.

It is said to be particularly essential that some of the deep-water ports of Cuba should be made available for coaling purposes, as the entire waters surrounding Cuba are most important in a strategic sense, and supplies of coal should be near at hand. Admiral Bradford specifically says: "As the department is aware, efforts are being made to establish naval coal depots at important localities, which it is deemed unwise to discuss in a report of a

Cable and Wireless Telegraphy.

Admiral Bradford says very little about a trans-Pacific submarine telegraph cable, contenting himself with the statement that the bureau is now in possession of all data required, so far as surveys are concerned,

to lay this cable. The report says that the subject of wire less telegraphy was followed carefully dur-ing the year, but it does not appear adbuilding of an isthmian canal. I believe, from what little I know, that we shall visable to adopt any particular system at present, or to acquire any more apparatus than necessary for purposes of instruction. It is clear, Admiral Bradford says, that no system as yet has passed beyond the ex-perimental stage. Though most of the principal naval powers have adopted some form of wireless telegraphy for their ships, it is believed from the reports received that none are satisfactory. It was clearly shown during the international yacht races,

with the apparatus then used." The Navy Yard. Regarding the Washington navy yard,

Admiral Bradford says: "An appropriation of \$40,000, under the An appropriation of \$40,000, under the cognizance of the bureau of yards and docks, has been available for the erection his behalf, cite a whole chain of legal auof a coal storage plant at this navy yard thorities for the proposition that martial "There is only one point of danger, and for some time. Plans have been prepared

ington, and it is necessary for the department to secure its own supplies of coal for ships and tugs that are stationed at the ships and tays that are stationed at the bet the instant menace of the peace we are so anxious to maintain.

"The best insurance and the best guarantee of peace are in the possession of a navy so strong that no nation of the world mentioned purpose. The delay has been

chiefly due to difference of opinion as to the proper location of the plant." The Naval Observatory.

Of the naval observatory Admiral Bradford says: "The buildings of the observatory are in good condition. The grounds are gradually improving. The house for which an appropriation was granted for the use of the foreman and captain of the watch has been constructed by day work within the sum assigned, and is now completed and occuoled. It is a decided advantage to have this important employe on the spot. An estimate is submitted for the construction of additional quarters for the professors of mathematics on duty at the observatory,

Admiral Bradford recommends that steps be taken to acquire for the observatory the land occupied by the District Industrial Home School, 6,764 acres, now the property of the District of Columbia. It is also recommended that the land owned by the government outside of the circle be not sold at present, "owing to its increased prospec-An estimate is submitted for fencing the entire observatory property.

PLEADS FOR STATEHOOD. Arizona's Prosperity Described

Gov. Murphy's Report. Governor N. O. Murphy of Arizona, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, makes an earnest appeal for legislation that will enable his territory to be admitted to statehood. He says that never before were the people of the territory so generally aroused on the subject. Arizona has been very prosperous during the past fiscal year, rains having made agriculture, horticulture and grazing especially profitable, while mining, manufacturing and every material industry have progressed in a remarkable degree. The wealth of the territory is rapidly growing, and the assessed valuation of property has increased nearly \$6,-000,000 since the last annual report. The population has also increased at the rate of 104 per cent, and it is upon these statements that Governor Murphy thinks that Arizona should be recognized as a state. The governor advocates the sale and set-tlement of the large Indian reservations within the territory, with the possible ex-ception of the Navajo reservation in northeastern Arizona, and the government con-struction of reservoirs for water storage for irrigation in sultable localities, with The governor says the latter action, in which Indian labor could be largely utilized, would help to make farmers of the Indians, and that further maintenance of the tribal relations as now conducted and the retention of reservation agencies around which the Indians cluster and live in idleness on government rations most seriously retard the civilization of the Indians.

A number of localities in the territory are dissatisfied with the census returns, and the governor alleges that the greatest injustice was done to Phoenix, the capital, in fixing its population at 5,544 only. Its registration for the city election last May, he claims, indicated a population this year of at least 10,000. He attributed the discrepancy in figures to enumeration in the summer, when the people were at summer resorts, and to careless work of enumer other reliable sources the population of the territory is now at least 135,000, against the census returns of 122,212. Within the last decade 545 miles of canal have been constructed, at a cost of \$1,508,469, and irrigated land has increased 119,575 acres.

Accident on British Warship. A dispatch from Athens yesterday says: A terrible gun accident occurred Saturday on board the British battle ship Royal Sovereign outside of Astako harbor. An artilleryman forgot to close the breech before the gun was fired. One officer and six artillerymen were killed outright, the bodies being terribly mutilated, and the captain and thirteen sallors were seriously injured.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

The Road to Fortune is

through Printer's Ink .- P.

T. Barnum.

STORAGE OF FUEL FOR USE OF WAR- GENERAL HAMILTON CARRIES DIS-PATCHES TO KITCHENER.

More Vigorous Operations to Be Inaugurated - Court Decision

Stirs Up England.

LONDON, November 11 .- According to the Daily News, Major General Ian Hamilton, who sailed Saturday for South Africa to act as Lord Kitchener's chief of staff, takes a plan prepared in London for ending the war before the coronation fes-

tivities begin. "General Hamilton's appointment," says the Daily News, "is part of a plan arranged after the king's return from the continent about six weeks ago. Unless Lord Kitchener should decline to be complaisant, the new scheme is likely to develop about the beginning of the year."

In a letter, dated October 23, the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail

"Lord Kitchener and Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Cape premier, have arranged a scheme for the expulsion of the invaders from Cape Colony. A joint commission of imperial and colonial military chiefs has been sitting here for some days past to

"It is understood that this provides for the colony taking a large share in the ture of the campaign and contributing largely toward its cost. Apparently a levy of loyalists en masse is the idea involved." A London dispatch to the New York Her-ald says: The decision of the judicial committee in the case of Marais has faller like a thunderbolt upon the constitutional lawyers. The reasons for this startling judgment have not yet been given, but if they bear any resemblance to the declara-tions of the lord chancellor during the argument they will destroy, so far as the ju-risdiction and authority of the court extend, those primary safeguards for the lib-erty of the subject which are supposed to have been finally secured by the habeas corpus act and the bill of rights.

Marais is a British subject confined in Cape Colony without trial. No definite charge has ever been made against him though he was vaguely told he had in-fringed a paragraph of military regulations which forbids intercourse with the enemy. On September 2 application was made to the supreme court of the colony for his release on the ground, which was not disputed, that he was a civilian and therefore amenable only to a civil tribunal. But the court, whose distinguished chief justice is in England, refused to interfere with the actions of the soldiers in the district under martial law. Last Tuesday the judicial committee of the privy council was asked for special

leave to appeal, as the case was excep-tional and peculiar. If the case had in-volved large sums of money an appeal to the king in council would have been the absolute right of the defeated litigant, but as Marais was charged with crime, though with what crime no one seems to know, h cannot appeal without leave against liabilthey cannot, in the absence of express stautory enactment, be tried by courtmartial while the ordinary courts are open The lord chancellor interrupted him at every point and laid down the general prin-

ciple that the courts are not open if access to them would endanger the interests of the state. of England, emphatically protested against this doctrine as subversive of British free-

dom. He was outvoted and the petition was dismissed.

The immense importance of this decision is that it does not depend upon the special circumstances of South Africa at the present time, but it is of general application. It practically subordinates the plication. It practically subordinates the civil to the military power when martial law has been proclaimed. The decisions of the judicial committee are not, indeed. technically binding within the limits of the united kingdom, but they are law throughout the rest of the British empire and are followed obediently by every colonial court. It is a singular rule of this strange tribunal-singular, at least, in this country-that only the views of the majority are embodied in the judgment. The minority is not allowed to state its opinions or even

to say it dissents. The fiction of unanim ity is always maintained.

It is credibly stated that the petition was rejected by a majority of one.

The conduct of the lord chancellor has excited much unfavorable comment. As a cabinet minister he was responsible for the approval which the government has given, through Joseph Chamberlain, to the prociamation of martial law in Cape Colony. It was therefore thought he would have done better not to sit, but he not merely sat; he showed from the first he had made up his mind. It now appears that if he had not been there the decision might have been different.

hesitated to describe the lord chancellor's doctrines as a revolution.

TO BE HEARD DECEMBER 2. Argument in the Habeas Corpus Proceedings of the Gaynors.

A good deal more will be heard of these proceedings, for eminent lawyers have not

The brief of the Department of Justice in the habeas corpus proceeding of Benjamin D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor, accused of conspiracy with Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to defraud the government, has been filed in the United States Supreme Court, in which tribunal the case is pending. The defendants instituted the proceeding with the hope of avoiding being sent to Georgia for trial. They raised many points on which it was alleged that the federal court of New York had erred. All these are discussed at unusual length by the govern-ment brief, "on account," the brief says, "of their bearing upon the future progress of this case, as well as the great public importance attached to the settlement of questions of practice which by erroneous application have very nearly subverted public justice in this case." After the technical discussion of the points at issue the brief concludes as fol-

lows: "The defendants do not lose any substan tial right by a refusal of the court, by habeas corpus, to interfere before trial. The same august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, will be the final arbi-ter on all questions, whether they go up from New York or Georgia. The same public policy which encourages freedom of inter-course and interchange of traffic and close commercial relations between the states, and gives the citizens of one state equal rights in carrying on business and con-tracts in another state, demands that perpe-trators of frauds committed in a state who brought to quick trial. In the case at bar four of the government's witnesses have died since the court-martial trial. Nearly two years have already been consumed by the defense in fighting removal by techni-

cal objections.
"The Supreme Court has said that Congress never intended by these acts to inter-fere with the ordinary proceedings in the courts in advance of final judgment, and to so construe the law.'

The brief is signed by Marion Erwin, as special assistant of the Attorney General, and Solicitor General John K. Richards.

The United States Supreme Court today advanced the case on the docket and announced that it would be heard on the 2d of December next.

Prof. Henry M. Howe of the school o mines of Columbia University, has been elected an honorary member of the Rus sian Technical Society.